

REPORT NO. 2
February 12, 1985

The purpose of this report is to indicate what I have learned from recent research into map6, deeds, and court records, and to make some preliminary observations on owners and occupants of the Oxon Hill Manor site. In general, I have been able to identify more specifically a number of individuals associated with the Oxon Kill Manor estate over time. Identification of persons living on and near Oxon Hill has provided both immediate information on socio-economic arrangements at the site and potential information which can be developed through research into census data, deeds, wills, tax records, etc.

To date, two Eighteenth Century plats of Oxon Hill Manor have been uncovered. The 1767 "resurvey" (Patented Certificate #1590, Maryland Hall of Records (MHR), Annapolis) is a survey which demonstrates the manner in which Thoma⁹ Addison created "Oxon Hill Manor" from the various land grants awarded his father, John Addison, and himself. A copy of the plat is on order from the Hall of Records but will take several weeks to be processed. The resurvey indicates that Addison used all or parts of seven separate land grants (parts of St. Elizabeth, Discontent, Hart Park, Bew Plains, Locust Thicket, and Admiriothria, and all of Canton) and an additional 130 1/2 acres of "vacant" land to construct Oxon Hill Manor. Appendices 1-A and 1-B are maps prepared by Louise Hienton which show the original land grants in the Oxon Hill area. The total acreage of Oxon Hill Manor was 3,663 at the time of the 1767 resurvey. The manor itself had been built in the St. Elizabeth grant area, and 1445 acres of the estate were taken from the St. Elizabeth grant.

In 1785 a second plat of the property was made because of a legal dispute within the Addison family (Chancery Papers 128, MHR). A copy of this plat must also await the six-week processing period of the Maryland Hall of Records. In 1785 Overton Carr, as guardian of the still minor heir to Oxon Hill, Walter Delany Addison (son of Thomas), sued the estate for mismanagement of timber on that part

who's Overton Carr

• of the estate in the possession of Walter Dulany Addison's mother. His mother, Rebecca Addison, had received 628 acres of the estate as a dower, to control until Walter came of age. She had received the 828 acres, which included an 89-acre section with the "house, gardens, orchard and land not arable," in 1775, following the death of her husband Thomas Addison in 1774 (Effie Gwynn Bowie, Across the Years in Prince George's County, p.37). In 1778 she had remarried, making an individual named Thomas Hanson her new spouse. The case prosecuted in 1785 accused Hanson and two associates, Leonard Marbury and Nicholas Lowe, of "waste and destruction** of the timber land of Oxon Hill Manor. Unfortunately, the plat does not indicate the location of any structures.

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The case does include, however, the fact that the manor house was leased to a tenant during a part of Walter Dulany Addison's years as a minor. Beginning on January 1, 1785, Thomas Hanson rented "the Oxon Hill house, garden, orchard, and all the improvements which are to the left of the road as it now runs by Cooper Jack*8 to the terry commonly called Clifford's Perry that lies within the bounds of his wife's dower," to Leonard Marbury for five years. If this lease ran its course, ending in 1790, the statement by Guy Castle, as Addison descendent, in the Washington Evening Star (August 3t 1912) that the property was leased to Nathaniel Washington, cousin of George Washington, from 1787 to 1792 is incorrect.

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It is unclear at what date Walter Dulany Addison occupied the Oxon Hill Manor house after reaching the age of majority (he was born in 1769-Bowie, p.40). His father's will (James Magruder, Magruder's Maryland Colonial Abstracts Wills, Accounts and Inventories. 1772-1777 p.12) called for him to build for his mother "a suitable house on any of his lands that she chooses" should he decide to live at the manor house. He probably brought his new wife, Elizabeth Dulany Hesselius, to the manor when they were married in 1792. They were living at the manor house at the time of the 1798 Federal Assessment (MHR) of the property. Elizabeth

was buried in the Oxon Hill Manor cemetery upon her death in 1808 (Bowie, p.40).

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In 1810 Walter Dulany Addison sold part of the Oxon Hill Manor lands, including the manor house, to Zachariah Berry, Sr. The disposition of the remaining part of the estate, i.e. of the 3,663 acres becomes somewhat unclear at this point. In 1798, for example, Walter Dulany Addison's property at Oxon Hill is listed as 2,522 acres, not 3,663 (1798 Federal Assessment, MHR). In 1810, when he sold the manor house to Zachariah Berry, he gave up only 1,328 acres (J.R.M. 13: 623, 627, 654, Prince George's County Courthouse, Upper Marlboro, Maryland (PGCC)). Effie Gwynn Bowie, however, states that Berry purchased 449 acres from the Oxon Hill estate in 1810. Additional deed research will clarify the disposition of the original 3*663 acres.

1875 not at OH
Zachariah Berry did not occupy Oxon Hill Manor, choosing instead to remain at his homeplace in "Concord," Prince George's County. When he died in 1845, at age 96, he granted Oxon Hill to his son, Thomas. An older son, Zachariah Berry, Jr., received "Concord" and he resided at that location after 1855. Thomas Berry probably resided at Oxon Hill Manor. He is listed on an 1861 map (Appendix 2) as the owner of Oxon Hill. By the 1870s, however, Berry had become mentally unstable. In 1874 he made an agreement to separate from his wife, Elizabeth Berry, and four years later was declared legally insane in a legal case brought forth by his two sons, T. Owen Berry and Norman Berry. He was institutionalized in 1878 and died in 1879.

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The legal procedures surrounding the declaration of insanity generated an extremely useful court case covering the affairs of Berry and his sons between 1878 and 1891 (Chancery Court Records, Court Cause No. 1208 Equity, PGCC). It provides a good deal of information on the uses of the property and some indication as to Thomas Berry's social and economic status. By the 1870s, Berry's economic situation at Oxon Hill and his other properties had become precarious. Although he owned 1,200 to 1,300 acres at Oxon Hill, 426 1/4 acres in Spaldings electoral district ("Hanson's Quarter"), over 400 acres in Queen Anne's electoral district ("Ellersbie"- "the home place"), and properties in Vansville electoral

district, Berry was deeply indebted and earned "little or nothing"¹ on his properties. When he was declared insane and sent to a Baltimore asylum called Mt. Hope Retreat, his personal property was sold for only \$678. At the time he was living, apparently, at "the home place,** or "Ellersbie." He was definitely not at the Oxon Hill Manor house. The trustee for the estate described the \$678 sum as reflecting "little or no personal estate," noting that it would do very little toward covering Berry's outstanding debts.

*very little income 1880s **
Berry leased part of the Oxon Hill Manor properties to a variety of tenants, many of whom are named in the legal proceedings. He earned from \$300 to \$380 from Oxon Hill annually between 1882 and 1888, but had earnings from other properties as well. The trustee indicated that Berry's estate expected \$1000 to \$1500 in rents after they came due on January 1, 1780^{to}. The records do not reveal the tenant arrangements in a systematic manner, nor do they deal specifically with rents before 1882. The documentation is very disorganized and severely deteriorated at times.

James E. Bowie, listed as the "occupant" at Oxon Hill on an 1878 map (Appendix 3), was definitely a "tenant" of Thomas Berry. He was also listed as a "farmer" in the 1878 Hopkins Atlas, and as the individual who provided livery for the horses of William J. Latimer, an individual who conducted a survey of Oxon Hill in 1879. Other tenants listed in the court proceedings included Richard W. Streeks, David Streeks, John Lanham, George W. Lanham, Mrs. Amelia Lanham (widow of John), Henry Butler, and James A. Gregory. Possible tenants were Eliza Streeks, Benjamin E. Mosher, and an individual named Hungerford.

Preliminary research on the tenants reveals some information about their social and economic status. James A* Gregory was apparently fairly diversified in his activities. In both 1878 and 1882 he was listed in the Maryland Directory as a merchant of "general merchandise;" in the 1878 directory he was also listed as a "blacksmith" (1878, p.408; 1882, p.425). Gregory became a landowner at Oxon Hill in 1888 when he purchased a 15-acre tract, called lot 22, from the Oxon Hill estate.

Richard Streeks, another tenant, paid from \$60 to \$400 annually between 1882 and 1887 to rent Oxon Hill lands. By the latter year he had fallen on financially hard times. Having defaulted on the payment of \$965.00 in back-rent, Streeks found himself facing foreclosure by the trustee of the estate. He was forced to sell his personal property in 1887 for a total of \$510.50. Appendix 4 is a listing of his property. Streeks rented about 400 acres at Oxon Hill in 1884 and apparently specialized in the production of sweet potatoes. The documentation reveals that his old potato house had "fallen down" in that year, at which time T. Owen Berry and Norman Berry petitioned the Prince George's County Circuit Court for authorization to build a new one. Fearing the complete loss of Streeks' crop, they requested permission to spend \$200 from the rents of the estate. The petition was granted by the court. Unfortunately, the documentation gives no indication as to the location of either the old or new potato house.

pump/cistern
While additional information on the tenants at Oxon Hill must await further research, other useful data on the estate is revealed in the legal proceedings. In 1885 the court granted the estate permission to dig a new well closer to the house than the old one. The "old pump" was described as being "some distance from the house and very much out of repair." Water was apparently collected near the house in a cistern which had also decayed. It was described as "the cistern at the house and heretofore used," but "out of repair and now useless." The court also authorized a number of repairs on the house to correct leaking problems. The existence of some kind of a barn is also indicated by the records. In 1884 T. Owen Berry paid \$22.84 "for raising and repairing (a) barn on Oxon Hill farm."

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The court case does not indicate who was occupying Oxon Hill Manor during these years. Thomas Berry died at Mount Hope Retreat in 1879, the year after James B. Bowie was listed on the Hopkins map (Appendix 3) as the "occupant" of the manor house. Berry's son, Thomas O. Berry (T. Owen), appears on the same 1878 map as living south of the Oxon Hill site and fairly close to the Alexandria

Ferry landing. His other son, Norman Berry, may have lived at "Ellersbie," or "the home place," in Queen Anne's district, but the documentation is not clear. Neither son could have lived at Berry's 426 1/4-acre tract in Spaldings district ("Hanson's Quarter") since that property was sold in 1884.

V Occupancy of the Oxon Hill Manor house site from 1878, the last certain date of tenant presence, until the fire of 1895 which burned the house, remains unclear. In 1888 the manor site was sold to Samuel Taylor Suit (JWB 18: 359, PGCC), but by that date the entire property had been surveyed, divided into lots, and partially sold. The survey had occurred in 1879, as part of the legal proceedings against Thomas Berry. Unfortunately, the resulting map of the estate has not been uncovered. Several deeds refer to its being placed with the legal case, but it is no longer with these records.

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5 In 1880 the estate was put up for sale as a 1422-acre property, made up of 820 acres ("Oxon Hill") divided into 8 lots, and 600 acres ("Woodland") divided into 41 lots. By this time, however, the estate had already sold 42 acres, called lot 5, to Dr. John W. Bayne. Parts of the remaining 1422 acres advertised in 1880 were sold in the 1880s. In 1886 William P. Jackson purchased 97 1/2 acres (lot number not indicated); in 1887 John Warren Cox purchased 11 16/100 acres (lot 17) and 15 acres (lot 10), and Charles W. Cox purchased 9 55/100 acres (lot 16) and 17 1/10 acres (lot 38); in 1888 William S. Talbert bought 19 acres (lot 19) and 15 acres (lot 20), and James A. Gregory purchased 15 acres (lot 22). These purchases totaled 199 31/100 acres, or approximately 200 acres. Subtracted from the 1422 acres of the 1880 sale advertisement, this leaves approximately 1222 acres. The 1222-acre estate was almost certainly the property advertised for sale in 1891, since it contained 1225 acres. The 1891 ad read

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By virtue of the power vested in (torn) trustees in an Equity cause in the Circuit Court for Prince George's County in Equity known as Mo. 1208 Equity, we will sell at public sale at the mansion house on Oxon Hill farm on the road leading from Fort Poote to Washington on (blank) day of March 1891 at the hour of One o'clock P.M. if fair if not the next fair day all that valuable Real Estate known as Oxon Hill and Oxon Hill Manor in Prince George's County decreed to be sold and not heretofore disposed of

newspaper

lying between the Fort Poote road and the Potomac River where it strikes the District line together with that part of the Woodland still unsold and called Oxen Hill Manor. Oxen Hill upon which the mansion house is situated contains about 725 acres.

7 r^ This is one of the most fertile, eligibly located
 \ and valuable tracts of land in Prince George's
 L County.

The improvements consist of an elegant brick mansion covered with slate and panelled with cherry, with commodious barns and stables and six tenant houses, also a wharf constructed of limestone (torn) at the public ferry landing opposite Alexandria which is part of the property. This land is well
v^ adapted to market gardening fruit culture and stock raising.

The Woodland consists of about 500 acres divided into lots averaging from 20 to 30 acres lying on the roads to the Navy Yard bridge and to Silver Hill covered with white oak chestnut and pine wood.

The 1891 sale was actually a re-sale of the property, since it had already been purchased in 1888 by Samuel P. Suit. Suit died shortly thereafter, leaving the estate and the unpaid balance to his wife, Rosa P. Suit. Unable to comply with the purchase agreement, Suit had to yield the property for resale on February 3, 1891.

1894 A very useful map for the year 1894 (Hopkins-Appendix 5) indicates that Charles Havener and L. Coleman owned "Oxon Hill Manor" in that year. The estate contained 1548 acres according to the map. Deed records show that Reuben L. Coleman and others had purchased the estate from John C. Heold in 1892 (JWB 20; 412, PGCC), and that Heold had himself received the land from Rosa P. Suit in 1891 (JWB 181 370, PGCC). The 1894 map also indicates that four structures were present in that year. Referring to the map (Appendix 5), the manor house appears to be the structure located at the end of a driveway which led east from Oxon Hill Road, jogging south then east before reaching the manor. The structure to the southeast appears to be close to the cemetery. Dr. John H. Bayne (perhaps the same person as Dr. John W. Bayne, the buyer of 42 acres, lot 5, in 1879) lived nearby, to the southeast and across Oxon Hill Road. Dr. Bayne may have been a relative of

the Addison family through marriage to a Harriet Addison in 1841 (Bowie, p.42; I have been unable to identify Harriet Addiaon's kin. A cursory examination of genealogical records strongly suggests that the Addison, Berry, and Bowie families were interrelated). Two of Dr. Bayne's ancestors, John Bayne and Elsworth Bayne, leased part- of Oxon Hill Manor in 1798 from Walter Dulany Addison and his wife, Elizabeth (Bowie, p.42).

The cartographic data and the court cases from the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries have proven helpful in outlining some of the history of the Oxon Hill property. The 1861, 1878, and 1894 maps (Appendices 2, 3, 5) reveal the names of many landowners in the Oxon Hill Manor area, and the insanity case against Thomas Berry offers additional information on the Berrys, their tenants, and some landowners. Information on the manor house site itself is revealed in several plats and maps, although the absence of the 1879 Latimer survey is unfortunate. Some sense of the division of lots and information about their purchasers may appear from future deed research. For the moment the plats and maps from 1767, 1785, 1763 (Appendix 6), 1861, 1878, and 1894 must serve for the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.

For the Twentieth Century, several maps included in Appendices 7 through 14 can be consulted. (A 1902 U.S.C.&G.S. map will be obtained shortly from the Maryland Geological Survey). A 1933 U.S.C.tG.S. map (Appendix 7) shows three structures and the road system in the manor area; another 1933 nap, by the Maryland State Roads Commission (Appendix 8) shows a slightly different configuration of structures and roads. Maryland State Roads Commission maps from 1937 (Appendices 9, 10) both Bhow two "farm units" near the site. A 1947 U.S.G.S. topographic map (Appendix 11) shows a single structure to the north of the original manor house site. A 1956 U.S.G.S. map (Appendix 12) shows the same configuration. The 1958 Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission map (Appendix 13) and the 1971 U.S. Department of Commerce., National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration map (Appendix 14)

show no structures in the area. They have been included to assist with geographical orientation to the 1-95 Beltway.

"7 Although it is not yet possible to make definitive statements about land-use patterns and the socio-economic status of Oxon Hill Manor occupants, some preliminary observations regarding tenancy might be made. In the Eighteenth Century, Oxon Hill Manor appears to have been occupied by its owners until Rebecca Addison, wife of Thomas Addison, remarried in 1778. Thomas had died in 1774 and his widow married Thomas Hanson in 1778. Hanson leased the manor house and immediate area in 1785, to Leonard Marbury, although the property may have been leased in 1778 when Rebecca Addison married Hanson. Walter Dulany Addison, the heir to the Oxon Hill Manor estate, turned 21 in 1790 and married in 1792. He and his new wife probably resided at the manor house after 1792, since the 1798 Federal Assessment indicates their presence at the house in that year.

* Research indicates that the Addisons leased some parts of the estate in the Eighteenth Century, apart from the manor house itself. In 1798, for example, John Bayne and Elsworth Bayne leased "a part of Oxon Hill Manor," being the part "on which said Bayne now lives," for 500 pounds currency. The term of the lease was the natural life of the leasee who lived longest. The Baynes were "to keep the houses, buildings, fences and improvements in good order and leave them at termination of the lease in order and repair." The lease also stated that Walter Dulany Addison's wife, Elizabeth, "gave up her dower right to (reside) within premises for the term mentioned." This latter statement may indicate some relationship between the 828-acre dower (surveyed in 1785) of Walter Dulany Addison's mother, Rebecca, and that of his wife. Additional research may clarify this information.

Alan Kulikoff, in a detailed demographic study of Eighteenth Century Prince George's County (Tobacco and Slaves: Population, Economics and Society in Eighteenth Century Prince George's County, Maryland, Ph.D. Dissertation, Brandeis U., 1976), notes that the Addisons, Rozers, and other large landowners and merchants acquired

thousands of acres of land in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries and rented it to tenants (p.122). Tenancy, he indicates, was extremely common in Eighteenth Century Prince Georges County, and as landownership became increasingly concentrated as the century progressed, tenancy became even more prevalent. The creation of "Oxon Hill Manor¹" in 1767 may reflect this trend. By 1776, Kulikoff points out, 60 percent of all householders in Prince George's County were tenants. Tenancy, however, did not necessarily imply poverty, even if most tenants were poor. Certainly individuals renting the Oxon Hill manor house would not have been poor. Many tenants held significant numbers of slaves, more important to the acquisition of wealth in Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Century Maryland than ownership of land per se. Kulikoff indicates that in 1776 about 17 percent of all householders in Prince George's County were tenants who owned slaves (p.125-127).

Eulikoff also points out that 43 percent of all householders were tenants without slaves. Comparative data from late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Century St. Marys County, south of Prince George's County, indicates that some tenants may have been able to rent slaves-an absolutely essential ability for any tenant expecting to increase his wealth. In St. Mary's County, however, tenants who grew tobacco, as opposed to wheat, were almost never able to afford the cost of either renting or buying slaves (Bayly Marks, Economics and Society in a Staple Plantation System: St. Mary's County Maryland, 1790-1840, Ph.D. Dissertation, U. of Maryland, 1979» pp.259, 359-444). Comparisons with St. Mary's County may be very accurate, since tobacco was the ease crop of large areas of both St. Mary's and Prince George's County. Marks notes that in 1790 about 57 percent of all householders in St. Mary's were tenants, a figure similar to the 60 percent for 1776 in Prince George's. By 1840 the proportion of tenants among all householders in St. Marys had increased to 66 percent. As in Eighteenth Century Prince George's county, most of the tenants were poor. Marks points out that, generally, only those tenants in wheat-growing areas were able to become well-off owners of land or renters of slaves (pp.257,359-444). Whether or not a similar pattern developed in early Nineteenth Century Prince George's County is not yet known.

Some kind of tenant arrangement appears to have been quite common at Oxon Hill in the Nineteenth Century, both for the manor house itself and for the lands of the estate. Clearly, Oxon Hill Manor's great house was leased by Zachariah Berry from 1810 to 1845 and by his son, Thomas, after 1878. It is possible that Thomas did not live at Oxon Hill, but unlikely. Thomas' brother, Zachariah Berry Jr., resided at his father's residence at "Concord," and his nephew, Zachariah Berry Jr.'s son, Thomas, lived at Concord as well (Bowie, pp.60-61). The fact that "Ellersbie," in Spaldings District, is referred to as "the home place" in the legal proceedings of 1878-1891, and the fact that Thomas Berry was living somewhere other than Oxon Hill when his personal property was inventoried in 1878 serve to confuse matters.

Berry did rent parts of the Oxon Hill estate to tenants. Richard Streeks, specializing in sweet potato production, rented approximately 400 acres in 1884. Additional research will clarify tenant practices, perhaps pointing toward market-gardening to take advantage of nearby large urban markets in Alexandria, Washington, and Baltimore. Advertisements for the sale of the property in 1880 and 1891 referred to the proximity of these markets, as did the Maryland Directory of 1882 (p.414). Although both the 1878 and 1832 directories indicated that "tobacco, corn and wheat" were the principal products of Prince George's County, the 1882 issues also noted that the soil was "peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of marketing, fruits, grapes, and dairy purposes." The 1878 directory indicated a decline in land values "owing to the abolition of slavery," but noted that the land could be purchased "at from \$15 to \$50 per acre, from half an hour to two hours" from Alexandria, Washington, and Baltimore (p.400).

In-depth commentary on the socio-economic characteristics of Oxon Hill and its surrounding territory must await additional research. A brief summary, however, may be useful. It appears that for most of the Eighteenth Century the manor house was occupied by its owners. In 1785, or perhaps as early as 1778, the manor site was leased. It was probably reoccupied in 1792 when its owner, Walter Dulany Addison, married. In 1810 the Addison family sold

the core of the estate, the Oxon Hill Manor house, to Zachariah Berry, who then rented both the manor site and, probably, many of the other lands. The manor house site may have been occupied from 1845 to 1878 by his son, Thomas, but it was not managed in a profitable manner. When Thomas' personal property was inventoried in 1878 he was living modestly, deeply in debt-and not at Oxon Hill.

* Berry's insanity and economic difficulties appear to have been the reason for the subdivision of the estate by his heirs, since money was needed to pay debts. Parts of the estate, in the form of numbered lots, were sold between 1879 and 1887, and the remainder of the estate, including the manor house, was sold in 1838. During the 1880s, and perhaps earlier, a variety of tenants rented parts of the estate. Although some deed research has been done on the sales of the property after 1888, we know little about the owners, their reasons for purchasing the estate, or their use of the property. Having burned in 1895, the manor house itself no longer provided any attraction to potential buyers. Maps from 1894 to 1937 show structures, roads, or "farm units" in the area, but only additional research will clarify the history of the property during these years.

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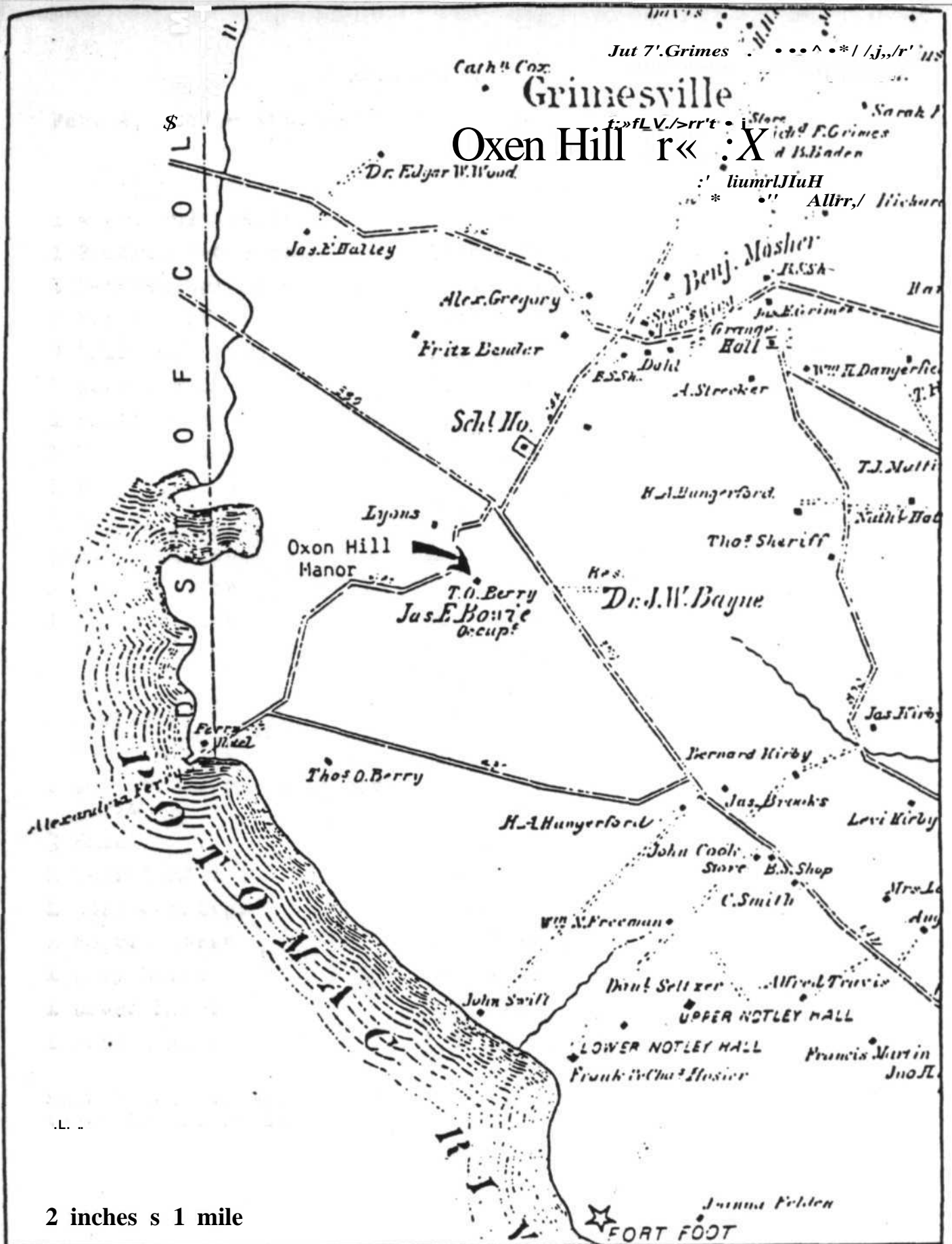
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19	2.20
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This is a highly detailed, black-and-white street map of a section of Manhattan, New York City, centered on Times Square. The map shows a dense grid of streets, including major thoroughfares like Broadway, which runs diagonally from the top left towards the bottom center. Other prominent streets include Seventh Avenue running vertically through the center-right, and various cross streets such as 42nd Street, 46th Street, and 50th Street. Numerous building footprints are depicted as solid black shapes, representing the urban landscape. Key locations are labeled, including Times Square at the intersection of Broadway and 42nd Street, and the Port Authority Bus Terminal located near the bottom center. The map also shows smaller parks and public spaces interspersed among the buildings. The overall style is characteristic of mid-20th-century cartographic publications, providing a comprehensive view of the city's infrastructure and geography.

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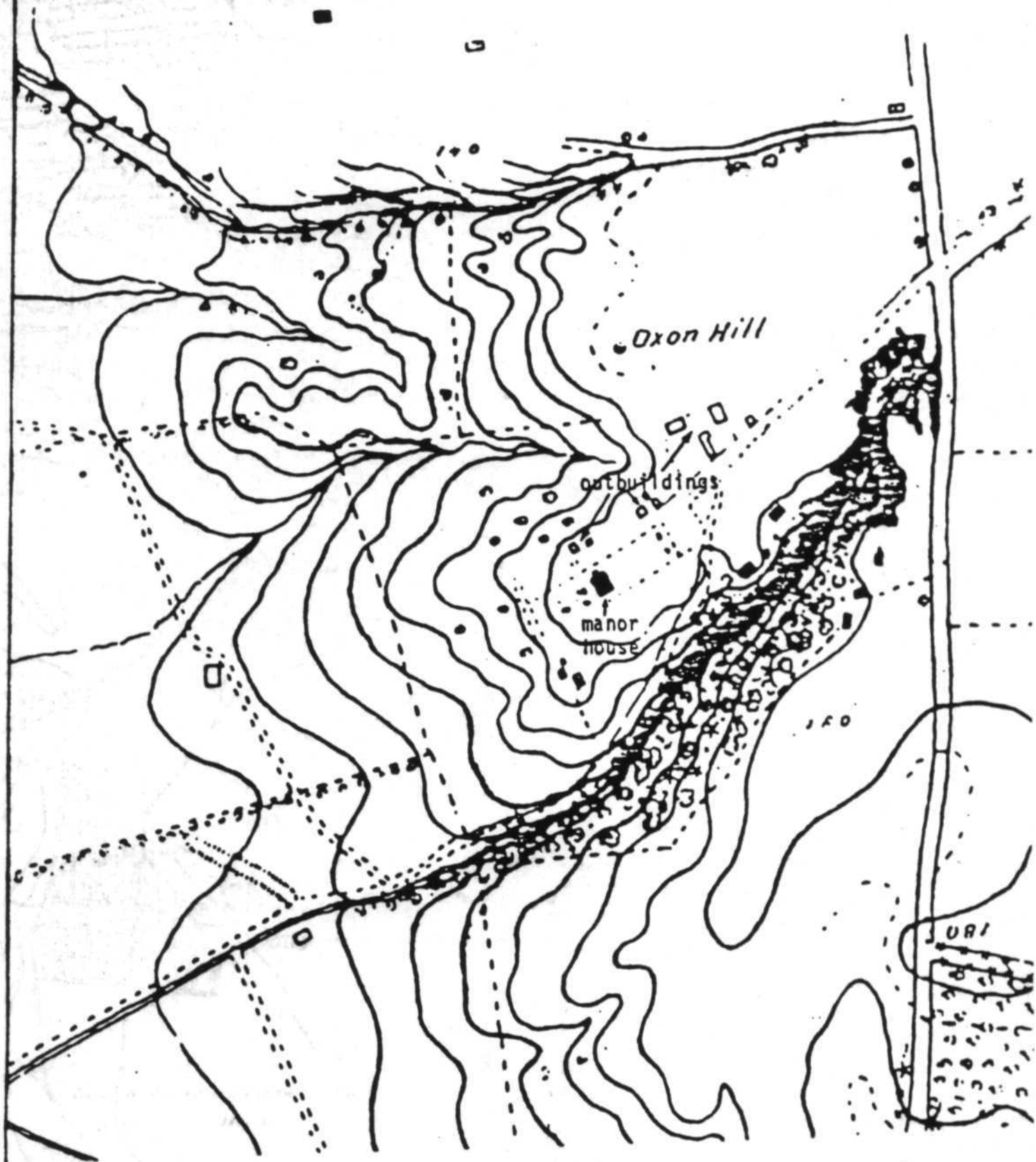
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Site and Environs from Hopkins' 1575 Atlas of Prince George's Count

APPENDIX 4

Feb. 4, 1887 - Articles sold at sale of Richard Streeks, by
Joseph K. Roberts, mortgagee

<u>Item</u>	<u>Purchaser</u>	<u>Price</u>
1 wheel cultivator	H.A. Hungerford	10.00
1 2-horse red wagon	Dennis F. Brown	16.00
1 2-horse spring wagon	J. McConkey	19.00
1 horse cart	C.W. Cox	19.50
9 6/10 bus. corn @3*50	F.X. Martin	33.60
1 corn sheller	S.B. Cox	1.70
1 cutting box	James Lavigne	1.90
1 2-horse plow	J.W. Green	1.15
1 2-horse plow	E.A. Brooke	.60
1 harrow	A.D. Brooke	1.20
3 cultivators	H.A. Hungerford	1.00
1 3-horse plow	« N	.50
1 1-horse plow	F.S. Martin	1.00
" "	J.A. McConkey	.90
m m	F.S. Martin	1.35
1 double shovel	M «	1.25
" "	N H	.40
1 cultivator and Hill Side Plow	Silas Talbott	1.80
3 Hames	Mr. Kerby	.05
1 pair Lead trees	G.A. Brooke	•35
1 stay oarriage	D.F. Brown	7.25
1 sorrel horse	B.F. Dyer	44.50
1 gray horse	Mr. McCathran	78.00
1 brown horse	W.F. Kerby	75.00
1 sorrel mare	William Speneer	52.50
		370.50
Amount paid by Mrs. Streeks April 28 for articles taken by her on day of sale		140.00
		510.50

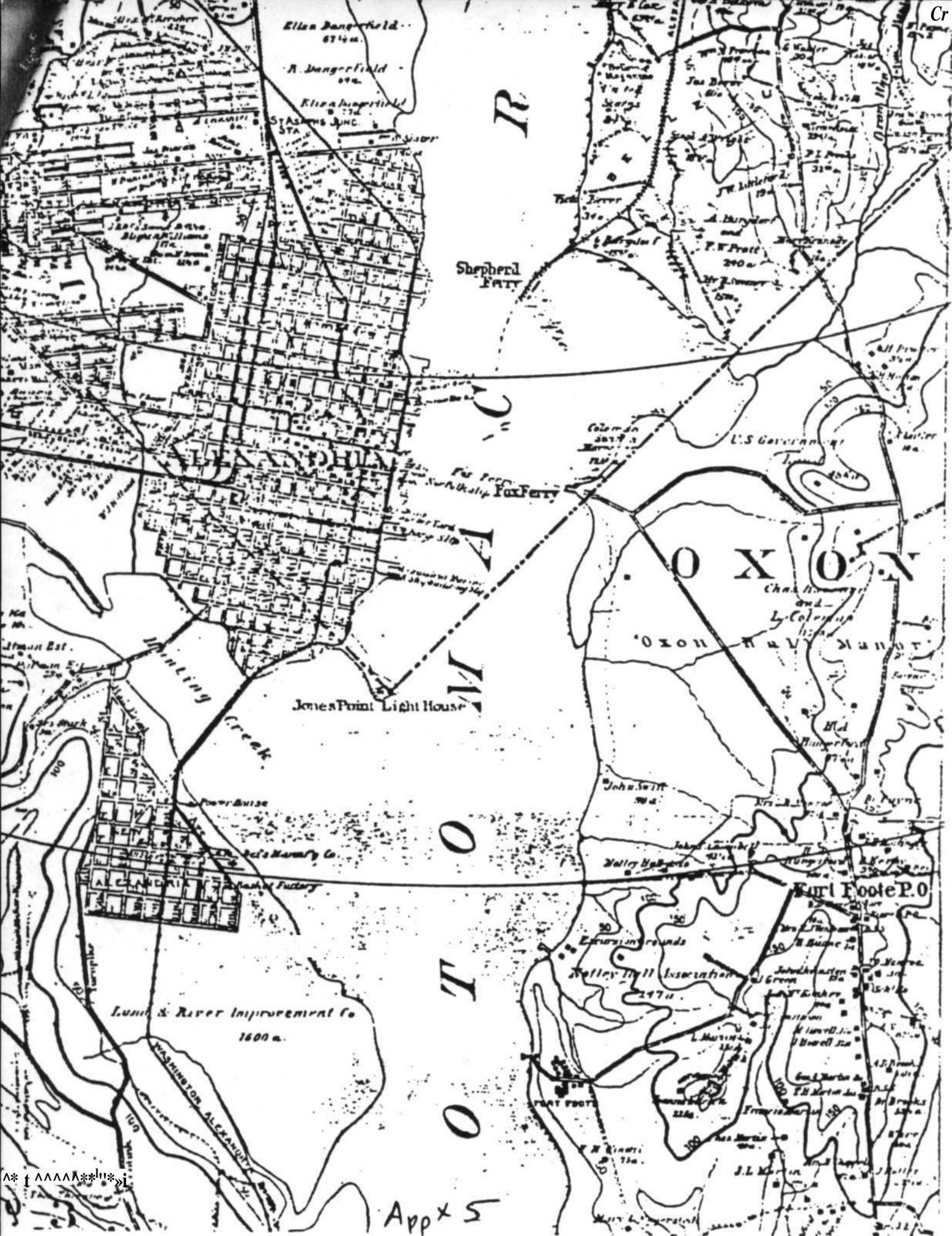


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Original Topographic Survey of 1863 (Sheet T-902)



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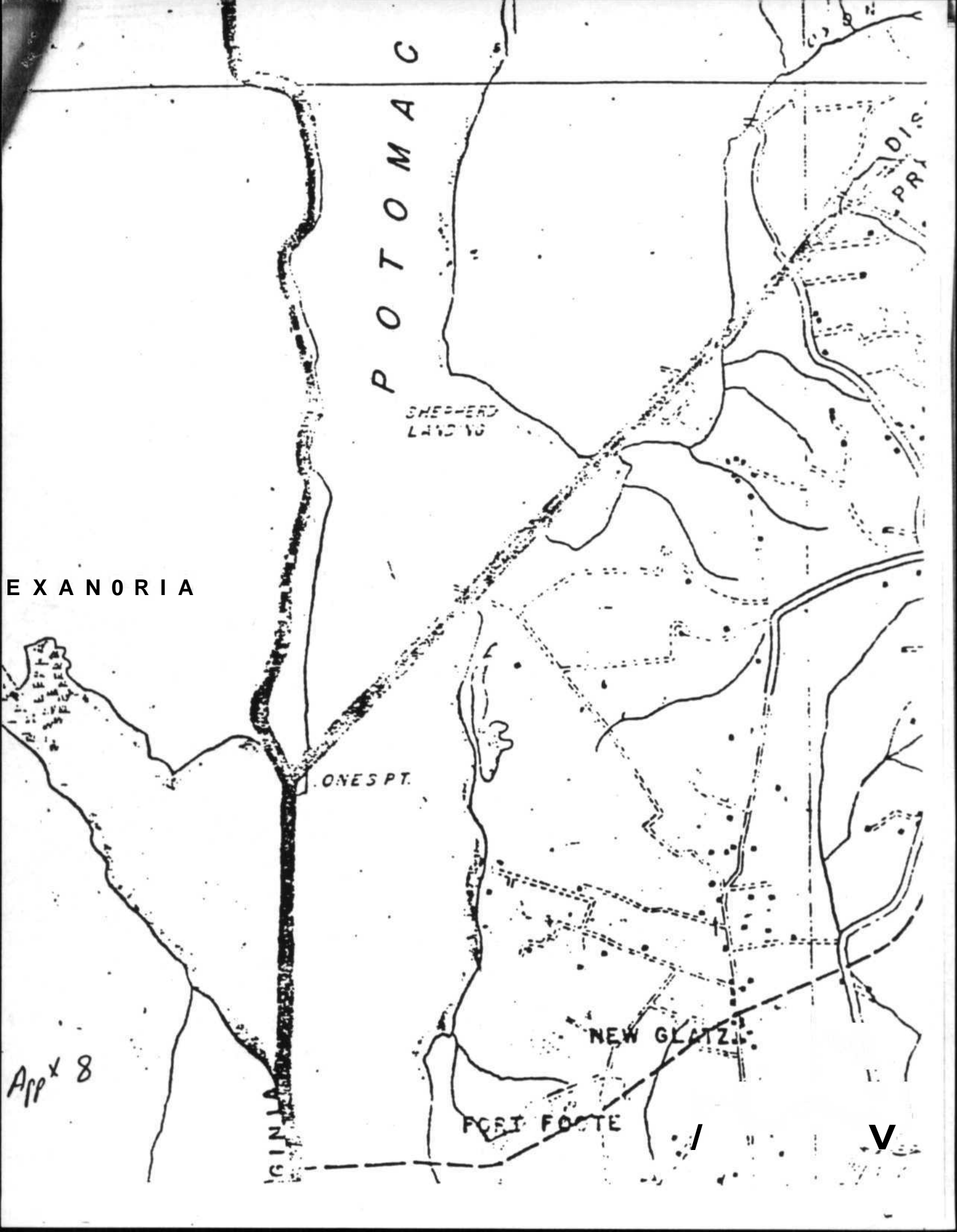
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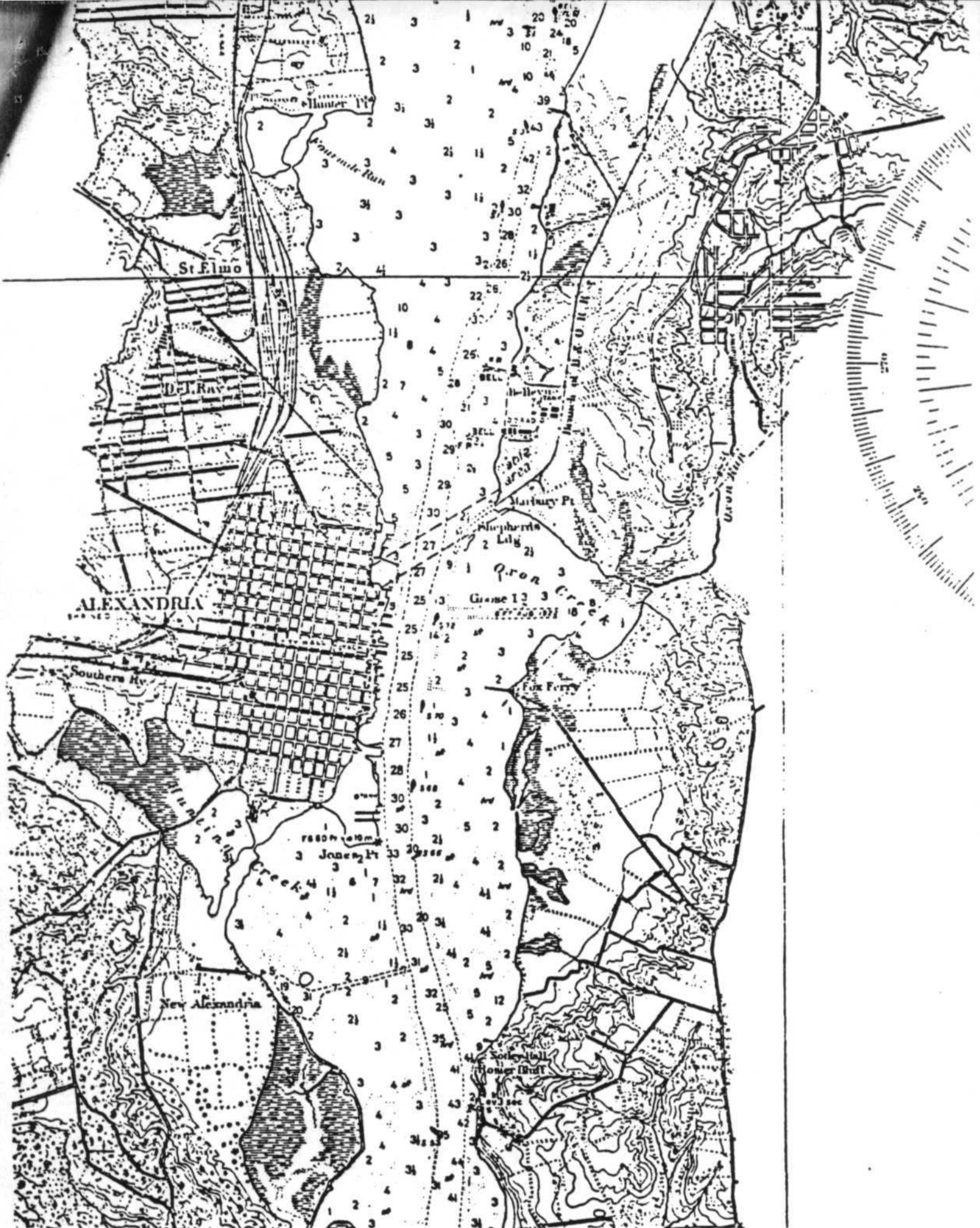
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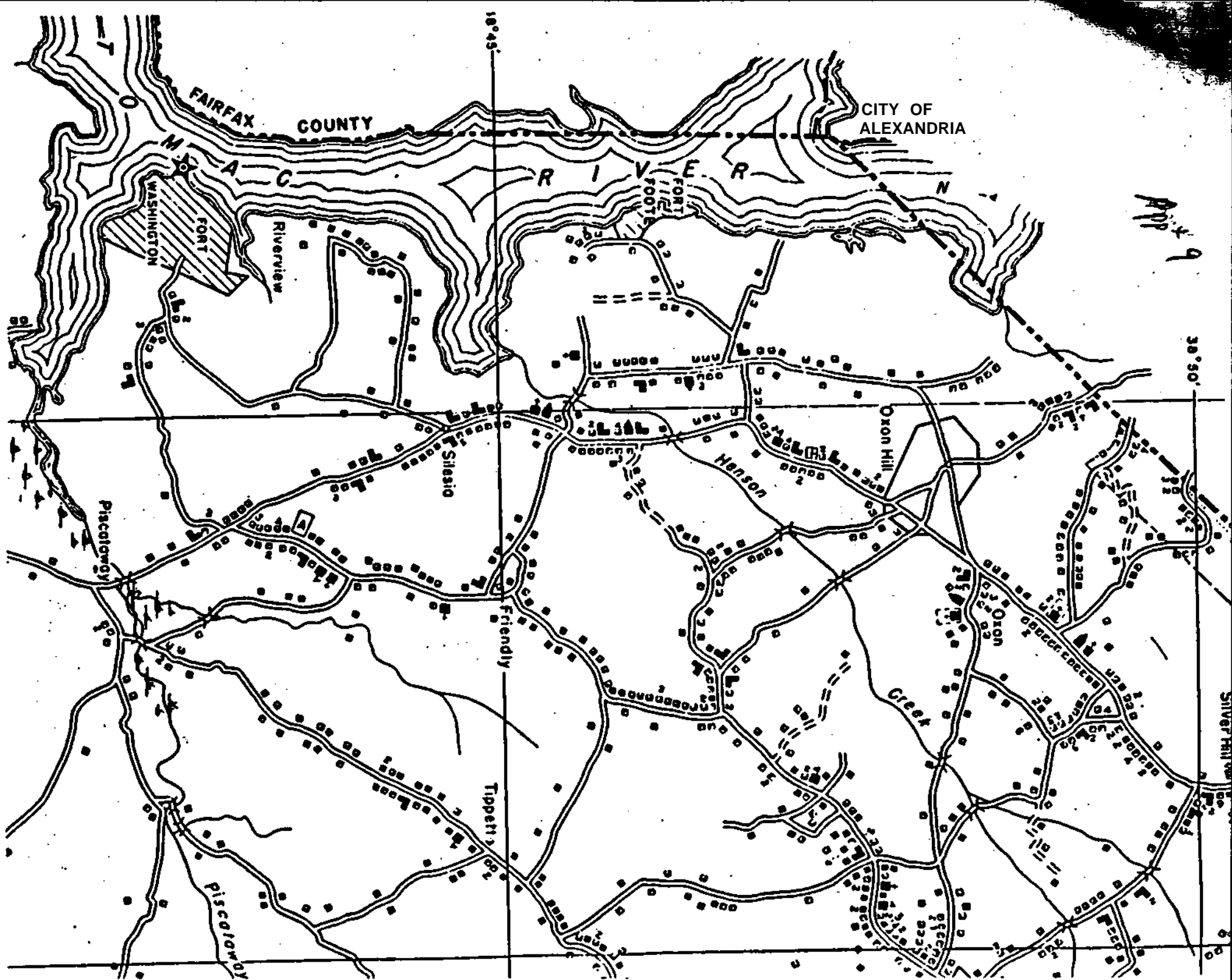
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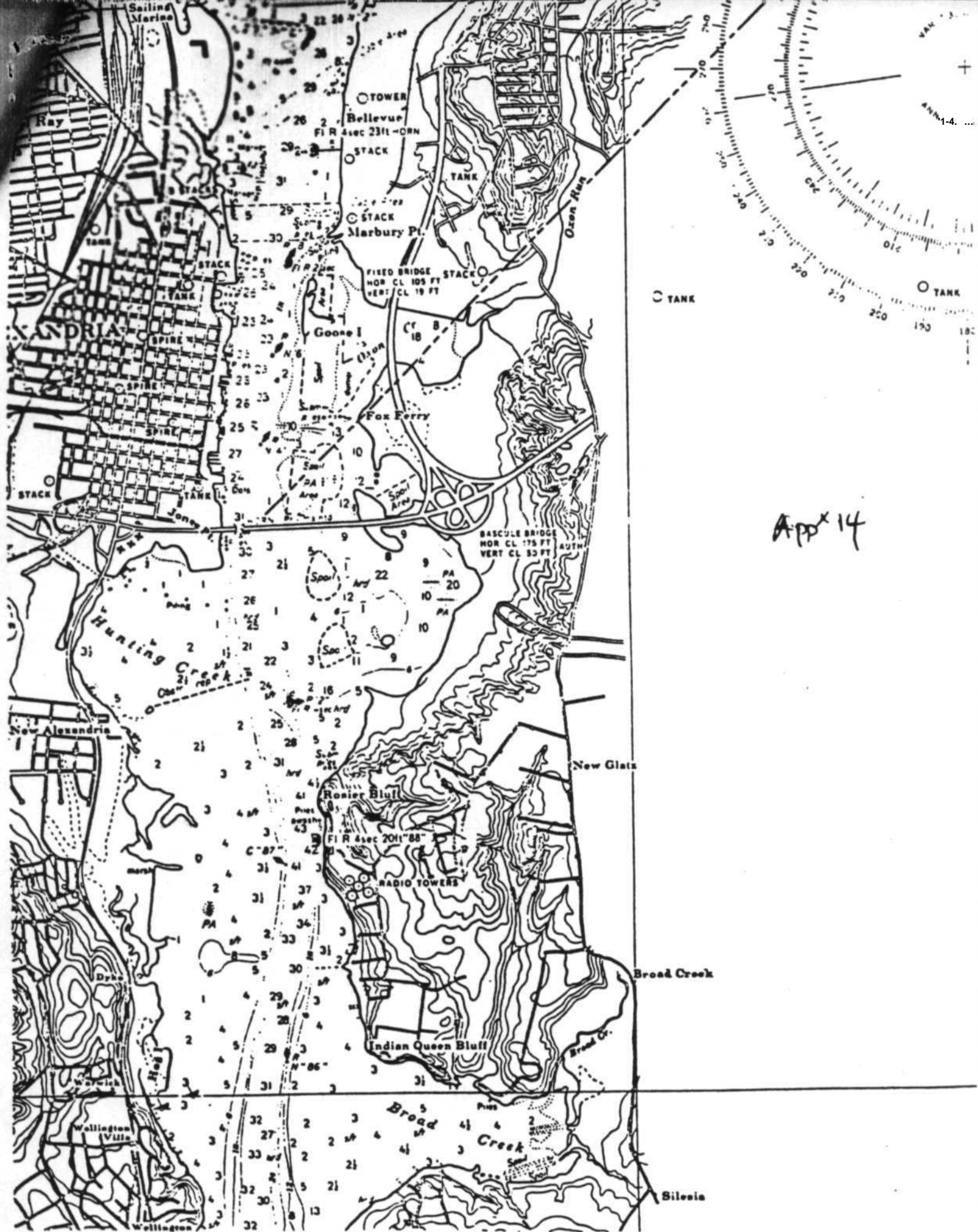
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Map of Forest Heights, Oxon Hill, New Glatz, and Notley Hall areas in Washington, D.C. The map shows a network of streets, including major roads like the Annapolis Road and the Metropolitan Road. Key locations labeled include Forest Heights, Oxon Hill, New Glatz, Notley Hall, and Fort Foote. The map also shows the Potomac River to the west and the Capital Beltway (I-495) running diagonally across the top. Various residential streets are shown, such as Forest Heights Drive, Oxon Hill Drive, New Glatz Drive, and Notley Hall Drive. The map is oriented with North at the top.



APP 14